Statement

(a) *Ministry of Environment & Forests*

1. Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Projects Scheme.

2. Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Projects Scheme.

3. Non-Timber Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants Scheme.

4. Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Agencies.

5. Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

6. Project Tiger.

7. Association of Schedule Tribes and Rural Poor in the Regeneraton of degraded forests.

(b) *Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment*

1. Desert Development Programme.

2. Drought Prone Area Programme.

3. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

4. Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme.

5. Employment Assurance Scheme.

(c) *Ministry of Agriculture*

1. Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Projects.

2. Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone River of Indo-Gangetic basin.

Dumping of Toxic Wastes in India

2000. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered panel looking into the issue of hazardous wastes has found that containers full of toxic substances "exported" to India by other countries are laying unclaimed in several parts and inland containers depots;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether it is a fact that the country is becoming a dumping ground for toxic wastes; and

(d) if so, measures taken by Government to ban such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the issue of quantum and nature of hazardous wastes lying at the docks, ports and inland containers depots has been examined by a High Powered Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The status of the hazardous wastes lying at various ports is given in the Annexure. [*See* Appendix 184. Annexure No. 63] These wastes have been confiscated by the Commissioner of Customs as parties have abandoned it.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As per rule 11 of the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989, imports of hazardous wastes from any country to India is not permitted for dumping and disposal. However, imports of such wastes may be allowed for processing or reuse as raw material after examining each case on merit. From April 1995, import of hazardous wastes has been restricted to actual users with an import licence. *Vide* order dated 5.5.1997, the Supreme Court of India in a public interest litigation Writ Petition No. 657/95 - Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Ecology versus Union of India and Others ordered that no authorization/permission should be given by any authority for imports banned by the Central Government or by any order made by any Court or any authority. Seven permissions for imports of hazardous wastes have been granted so far from 1989 till 1996. During 1998 two importers have been granted permission for negotiations with the exporters.

Preservation of Flora and Fauna of the North-Eastern Region

2001. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact of damage to the preservation of the rich flora and fauna of the North-Eastern region;

(b) the steps taken to preseve the flora and fauna of the North-Eastern regions; and

(c) whether Government have initiated to bring NGOs, Government organisations and individual conversationists on a common platform in the networking process of preservation of flora and fauna in the North-Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) to (c) Government is sensitive to the challenges of preservation of flora and fauna of North Eastern region and has initiated many programmes for the purposes. Special measures for protection and conservation of India rhino, tiger, white-winged wood-duck, Asian elephant and their habitats have been taken. Endangered species of plants and animals have been identified by Botanical and Zoological Surveys for protection under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Hunting of wild animals included in Schedule I to IV and collection of wild plant species covered under Schedule VI of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 from any forest land or specified area has been banned. Export of 29 plants or plant portions and their derivatives obtained from the wild is prohibited. Smuggling of wildlife products is checked through regional and sub-regional offices of Wildlife Preservation. A protected area network consisting of 12 national parks, 34 wildlife sanctuaries and 3 biosphere reserves has been established for the conservation of biodiversity. To promote awareness and make local NGOs/people participate in controlling loss of flora and fauna and degeneration of the environment, Paryavaran Vahinis at district level have been constituted under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate. These Vahinis comprise members drawn from local institutions and people and provide platform to conversationists (conservationists), NGOs and government system to network. The Ministry also provides financial assistance to non-governmental organisations for creation of environmental awareness leading inter alia to conservation of flora and fauna under the National Environmental Awareness Campaign (NEAC).

प्रदूषण की दृष्टि से विश्व में दिल्ली का स्थान

2002. **प्रो॰ विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा:** क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रदूषण की दृष्टि से विश्व के महानगरों में दिल्ली का कौन-सा स्थान है, और

(ख) सरकार दिल्ली में प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबूलाल मरांडी): (क) "ग्लोबल पोल्यूशन एण्ड हैल्थ, 1988" पर यू.एन.ई.पी.- विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दिल्ली निलम्बित कणिकीय पदार्थ के मामले में 41 शहरों में से चौथा सबसे अधिक प्रदूषित शहर है और सल्फरडाइआक्साइड के मामले में 54 शहरों में से 27वें स्थान पर है।

(ख) दिल्ली में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए उठाए गए कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

(1) पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा और उसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने तथा पर्यावरण प्रदूषण की रोकथाम, नियंत्रण और इसे कम करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के लिए "पर्यावरण प्रदूषण (रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) प्राधिकरण" स्थापित किया गया है।

(2) राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए एक कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है।

(3) राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानीटरन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा 10 परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानीटरन केन्द्रों के माध्यम से वायु गुणवत्ता का मानीटरन।

(4) वायु और जल प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले उद्योगों के मुख्य सेक्टरों के लिए बहिस्राव और उत्सर्जन मानक अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। उद्योगों को हिदायत दी गई है कि वे इन निर्धारित मानकों का पालन करें।

(5) निर्माण स्तर पर वाहनों से उत्सर्जन के लिए उत्सर्जन मानदण्डों को धीरे-धीरे कठोर बनाया गया है। ये मानदण्ड 9-1-1990 से लागू हुए और इससे अधिक कठोर मानक 1996 से लागू